## ROOSEVELT TO ANTIETAM MEN

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON BATTLE-FIELD IN A STORM.

Accepts the New Jersey Monument on Behalf of the Nation-Driving Rain Soaks Him Through—Tells of the Great Crisis That the Battle Settled.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 17.-Standing on the battlefield of Antietam to-day in a driving rainstorm, President Roosevelt extolled the valor of the men who fought for the Union in the civil war and proclaimed the broad principles which were established as a result of their labor and suffering. He had words of praise also for the veterans of the Confederate Army, which were received just as enthusiastically by the goodsized crowd which listened to him as were his remarks to the men who wore the Blue.

The old Union soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder in the crowd with men who fought in Gray, and they looked one another in the eyes and smiled and nodded while the rain pelted down on their bare heads and rolled in big drops over their faces

The rain was driven by a high wind, and it caught the President full in the face as he spoke, so that by the time he was through with his address he was wet to the skin and had to leave the field for his train to get a change of clothing. The President came to the battlefield to be present at the unveiling of a monument erected by New Jersey in honor of the men who represented her in the fight at Antietam. The President accepted the monument on behalf of the Federal Government. It was formally presented by Gov. Murphy, who had the President as his guest on the

With the Governor were his entire staff and many men well known in New Jersey's public life, including Senators Dryden and Kean. Besides those who came on the Governor's train more than 300 of New Jersey's civil war veterans attended the ceremonies of the unveiling.

All the veterans were interested in the monument, of course, but many of them were far more interested in the place itself. They roamed over the battlefield, even when the storm was at its worst, with the water dripping from their clothing and their feet heavy with mud, pointing out the spot where this and that happened and telling one another how "Bill" or "Dan" or "Jack" fell and died just over there where the cornfield is now. And sometimes one saw two veterals with their arms linked, standing apart from the crowd, the one telling exactly how and where he advanced in a Confederate company under Gen. Lee and the other explaining with an equally zealous regard to details what he did on the eventful

Sept. 17, 1862, under Gen. McClellan. It was incidents like these which made the day one of exceeding interest, despite the bad weather, and nobody enjoyed it more keenly or noticed things more closely than the President. The President got to Sharpsburg with the Governor and his party at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The weather at that time was fine. The sky was clear and the sun was blazing hotly. The start for the battlefield was made at 10 o'clock. It was three miles away. The 300 veterans from New Jersey led the way on foot. The President followed n a carriage with Gov. Murphy and Adutant-General Briuetnal.

The line of carriages was almost half a mile long and as they passed through a mile long and as they passed through the little old fashioned, bullet scarred vil-lage, which lies mostly along the road leading to the battlefield, the people crowded out on the verandas. They looked on at first insilence: then some of the women folk, a few of whom wore the quaint black bonnets of the Dunkard sect, waved their bendrear and the demonstration headgear and the demonstration

Monument. It is an ornate Corinthian column of granite, with a hexagonal base and a bronze figure of a soldier with an uplifted sword on top. It is 44 feet high. The figure on top represents Capt. U. C. Irish of the old Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, the first Jerseyman who fell in the battle. On the six sides of the base are tablets commemorating the New Jersey companies which took part in the fight. The President and the Governor and the The President and the Covernor a covered Governor's party were seated in a covered stand near the monument. The New veterans and the other old soldiers

who had come in from the nearby places were drawn up in front of the stand. The exercises began with a salute to the President from the United States battery. The Rev. D. H. Fraser of Newark battery. The Rev. D. H. Frasci offered prayer, and James Smith, the board of commissioners which the monum charge of the erection of the monument. submitted a report on the work. As he concluded, the monument was unveiled by sister of Capt. Irish, and every veteran

bared his head.
Gov. Murphy accepted the monument on behalf of the State of New Jersey in a speech in which he reviewed the part the Jersey troops took in the battle paid a glowing tribute to all Union

President Roosevelt, when he rose to speak, was greeted with loud cheers and a great waving of hats. Just then a terrific storm of wind and rain swooped down on the battlefield and soaked everybody and everything. The water came through the roof of the stand in rivulets, and silk hats were soaked until they looked like pieces of black cloth slapped down on the heads of the wearers. The President, heads of the wearers. The President, however, did not stop speaking, even for a minute, and instead of seeking the little protection which the stand afforded he stood far out in front, entirely exposed to the storm. Only a few people left the field while he was speaking, and the en-thusiasm did not seem to be dampened by the wetting. The President said:

Gov. Murphy, and you, veterans of New Jersey, and you, men of the Grand Army, and all others here, I greet you. I thank Jersey for the monument to of New Jersey, who fought at and on behalf of the nation I accept the gift. We meet to-day upon one of the great battlefields of the civil No other battle of the civil war here upon the day on which Antietam was fought. Moreover, in its ultimate effects this battle was of momentous and even decisive importance, for when it had ended, and Lee had retreated south of the Potomac Lincoln forthwith published that immortal paper, the preliminary declaration of emanpaper, the preliminary declaration of eman-cipation; the paper which decided that the civil war, besides being a war for the pres-ervation of the union, should be a war for the emancipation of the slave, so that from that time onward the causes of union and of freedom, of national greatness and individual liberty, were one and the

me. Men of New Jersey, I congratulate your State because she has the right to claim her full share in the honor and glory of that memorable day; and I congratulate you, Gov. Murphy, because on that day you had the high good fortune to serve as a lad with credit and honor in one of the five regiments which your State sent to the battle. Four of those regiments, by the way, served in the division commanded by that gallant soldier, Henry W. Slocum, whom we of New York can claim as our own. The other regiment, that in which Gov. Murphy served although practically as cattering. served, although practically an entirely new regiment, did work as good as that of any veteran organization upon the field, and suffered a proportional loss. This regiment was at one time ordered to the

support of a division commanded by another New York soldier, the gallant Gen. Greene, whose son himself served as a Major-General

New York soldier, the gallant Gen. Greene, whose son himself served as a Major-General in the war with Spain, and who is now, as Police Commissioner of New York, rendering as signal service in civil life as he had already rendered in military life.

If the issue of Antietam had been other than it was, it is probable that at least two great European Powers would have recognized the independence of the Confederacy; so that you who fought here fortyone years ago have the profound satisfaction of feeling that you played well your part in one of those crises big with the fate of all mankind. You men of the Grand Army by your victory not only rendered all Americans your debtors for evermore, but you rendered all humanity your debtors. If the Union had been dissolved; if the great edifice built with blood and sweat and tears by mighty Washington and his compers had gone down in wreck and ruin, the result would have been an incalculable calamity, not only for our people—and most of all for those who, in such event, would have seemingly triumphed—but for all mankind. The great American republic would have been a memory of derision, and the failure of the experiment of self-government by a great people on a great scale would have delighted the heart of every foe of republican institutions. Our country, now so great and so wonderful, would have been split into

dengated the neart of every loss of republican institutions. Our country, now so great and so wonderful, would have been split into little jangling rival nationalities, each with a history both bloody and contemptible.

and so wonderful, would have been spite into little jangling rival nationalifies, each with a history both bloody and contemptible. It was because you, the men who wear the button of the Grand Army, triumphed in those dark years that every American now holds his head high, proud in the knowledge that he belongs to a nation whose glorious past and great present will be succeeded by an even mightier future; whereas had you failed, we would all of us, North and South, East and West, be now treated by other nations, at the best, with contemptuous tolerance; at the worst, with overbearing insolence.

Moreover, every friend of liberty, every believer in self-government, every idealist who wished to see his ideals take practical shape, wherever he might be in the world, knew that the success of all in which he most believed was bound up with the success of the Union armies in this great struggle. I confidently predict that when the final judgment of history is recorded it will be said that in no other war of which we have written record was it more vitally essential for the welfare of mankind that victory should rest where it finally rested. There have been other wars for individual freedom; there have a for individual freedom; there have seen other wars for individual freedom; there have seen in which the issues at stake were so large, looked at from either standpoint. We take just pride in the great deeds of the men of 1776, but we must keep in mind that the Revolutionary war would have been shorn of well-nigh all i liberty they are wholly unable to make good use of it.

It now rests with us in civil life to make good by our deeds the deeds which you who wore the blue did in the great years from '61 to '65. The patriotism, the courage, the unflinching resolution and steadfast en-durance of the soldiers whose triumph was crowned at Appoint tox, must be supplemented on our part by civic courage, civic honesty, cool sanity and steadfast adherence to the immutable laws of righteousness. ence to the immutable laws of righteousness. You left us a reunited country—reunited in fact as well as in name; you left us the right of brotherhood with your gallant foes who wore the gray—the right to feel pride in their courage and their high fealty to an ideal, even though they warred against the stars in their courses; you left us also the most splendid example of what brotherhood really means, for in your careers you showed in practical fashion that the only safety in our American life lies in spurning the accidental distinctions which sunder one man from another and in paying homage to each from another and in paying homage to each man only because of what he essentially is—in stripping off the husks of occupation, of position, of accident, until the soul stands forth revealed and we know the man only

forth revealed and we know the man only because of his worth as a man.

There was no patent device for securing victory by force of arms forty years ago, and there is no patent device for securing victory for the forces of righteousness in civil life now. In each case the all-important factor was and is the character of the individual man. Good laws in the State, like a good organization in an army, are the expressions of national character. Leaders will be developed in military and in civil life alike; and weapons and tactics change from generation to generation. street was alive with fluttering flags and waving handkerchiefs and bonnets. But no one cheered. It seemed as though noand the silence of Sharpsburg's welcome impressed on the visitors more forcefully than anything else could have done thrue purpose of their coming.

The monument is on the Hagerstown road, just beyond the historic old Dunkard Church, and only a few feet from the Monument. him the spirit which spurred him on through toil and danger, fatigue and hardship to the goal of the splendid ultimate triumph. the goal of the spiendid ultimate triumph. So in achieving good government the fundamental factor must be the character of the average citizen—that average citizen's power of hatred for what is mean and base and unlovely; his fearless scorn of cowardice and his determination to war availability against the dark and social

unyieldingly against the dark and sordid forces of evil.

The Continental troops who followed Washington were clad in blue and buff, and were armed with clumsy flintlock muskets. You, who followed Grant, wore the famous old blue uniform, and your weapons had changed as had your uniform, and now the men of the American Army who uphold the honor of the flag in the far tropic lards are yet differently armed and differently clad and trained; but the spirit that has driven you all to victory has remained forever unchanged. So it is in civil life. As you did not win in a month or a year, but only after long years of hard and dangerous work, so the fight for gov-ernmental honesty and efficiency can be won only by the display of similar patience won only by the display of similar patience and similar resolution and power of endurance. We need the same type of character now that was needed by the men who with Washington first inaugurated the systern of free popular government—the system of combined liberty and order here on this continent that was needed by the men who under Lincoln perpetuated the government which had thus been inaugurated in the days of Washington. The qualities essential to good citizenship and to good public

service now are in all their essentials exactly the same as in the days when the first Congresses met to provide for the establishment of the Union; as in the days, seventy years later, when the Congresses met which had to provide for its salvation.

There are many qualities which we need but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone -and those three are courage, honesty and At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Roose-

velt passed down the line of veterans in the driving rain and shook each by the hand. The President had intended, after the exercises, to visit the spots of special interest on the field, but he was a on the field, but he was so wet and it was raining so hard that he went immediately raining so hard that he went immediately to his train. Later in the afternoon, however, he made the tour of the ground. He visited the famous "Sunken Road," or "Bloody Lane," in which the Confederate dead were piled five deep; the old Dunkard Church, the dry house, where McClellan had his headquarters; the Burnside Bridge, where Rig. Cen. Rodman and Col. Kingswhere Brig.-Gen. Rodman and Col. Kings-bury were killed; the East Woods, where Gen. Mansfield fell, and the ford of the Potomac, where Gen. Lee's army crossed in retreat. The President was deeply inter-ested in everything he saw and often got out of his carriage to read the tablets

got out of his carriage to read the tablets and inscriptions on the monuments.

The Governor's special train, to which the President's car is attached, left here at 9 o'clock to-night. The President, it is expected, will arrive in Jersey City early to-morrow morning. He will go directly to Oyster Bay on the Sylph.

SPEECH AT HAGERSTOWN

President Roosevelt, on his trip to the battlefield of Antietam, spoke briefly at two places where his train stopped—Chambers-burg, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md. He spoke at Chambersburg at 7 o'clock in the morn-ing, before he had breakfasted. He merely greeted the crowd at the station there, but at Hagerstown he spoke longer. He

It is a great pleasure to me to have the chance of greeting you for one moment this morning. I am on my way to accept on behalf of the United States Government the monument erected to the New Jersey troops who fought at Antietum; but in a larger sense

I go to commemorate the valor of every man who in the days that tried men's souls proved their truth by their endeavor in the service of the national Government. [Cheers and applicates]

who in the days that tried men's souis proved their truth by their endeavor in the service of the national dovernment. [Cheers and applause.]

It is a peculiar pleasure either to-day or any other day to see in the audience the men who wear the button which shows that they fought in the Grand Army of the Republic. [Applause]. They left to us not only a reunited country, but the memory of the great deeds by which it was made reunited. The times are easy now compared to what they were in the days from '61 to '65, but we need to display just exactly the same qualities that made you win out under the lead of Abraham Lincoln. I want to say how glad I am to see the Grand Army of the Republic, and next to the Grand Army of what am to have seen the children.

Just one word in closing. As I said, we need to display the qualities now that you needed in '81. A man was not worth anything then if he was not patriotic and decent. That was first, and that was not enough. No matter how patriotic he was, if he ran away he was no good. In addition to decency he had to have the qualities that would make the decency effective.

It was just the same way in civil life. A man must be decent, honest, upright, or he is a bad citizen, and if he has not the qualities of honesty and decency in him, then the abler he is the worse he is. I do not care how able a man is if he has not a decent and honest man, if he is a bribe giver or a bribe taker, if he is a band husband, bad father, bad son, then he is of poor stuff out of which to make a citizen.

You of the Grand Army left us what the victors in no other war left us. You left us the right of comradeship with the vanquished. You left us the right of brotherhood with the men who wore the Gray, and nothing pleases me more than the fact that to an audience composed of Union veterans one can always make the appeal for the men who fought against you and whose sons are now as loyal as we are to the flag of our common country. [Cheers and applause].

M\*CLELLAN's NAME NOT MENTIONED.

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HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—It is a peculiar fact that during the entire programme at the unveiling of New Jersey's monument on the battlefield to-day the name of Gen. George B. McClellan, the commander of the Union forces, who was a Jerseyman, and was at one time Governor of the State, was not mentioned once. Gov. Murphy explained that the circumstance was an oversight.

\$2,951,102 MORE FOR SCHOOLS. Board of Education to Ask for \$23,260,000

-Newsboys' Inspection an Item. The Board of Education at a special meeting last night adopted its budget for 1904 almost without discussion. The Board of Estimate will be asked to grant \$23,-260,472.30 for education, which is an increase of \$2,951,102.49 over this year's amount.

Of the sum estimated \$17,264,974.55 will go to the general school fund, out of which the teachers' salaries are paid. The total amount required for this purpose in the greater city is \$14,247,023.89. Manhattan takes \$6,786,785.36. The increase in the general fund is \$1,365,356.07. The special school fund is to get \$5,995,497.75, an increase

school fund is to get \$5,995,497.75, an increase of \$1,585,746.42.

Since last year the Legislature, at the request of the present administration, has changed the law concerning the raising of funds for public education so that only three mills in every dollar of assessed valuation, instead of four, are to be appropriated to the general school fund. Under the new law that fund now gets \$16,297,198.75, so that the Board of Education, to meet anticipated expenses, has to ask the Board of Estimate for an extra appropriation of \$997.777.80, or about \$700,000 more than was granted last year.

granted last year.

Chairman Lummis of the Finance Committee explained that the principal causes of the increase in expenses were the adding of 30,000 new children to the school population, the opening of four new high schools and the changing of the status of janitors and helpers to bring them under civil service rules and under the direct charge of the board.

vice rules and under the direct charge of the board.

The only amendment to the budget was proposed by Commissioner Donnelly, who called attention to the fact that the amount asked for salaries for attendance officers was the same this year as last. Supt. Maxwell said that the enforcement of the new Compulsory Education law would require the appointment of fifteen additional attendance officers, while the enforcement of the Newsboys' License law, as far as it might fall on the board, would call for ten more such officers. His motion asking for an additional \$25,000 for salaries for attendance officers was adopted.

SCHOOLMA'AMS IN AN ICE WAGON. Went Home Dry Shed and Had a Lot of

Fun-leeman Enjoyed It, Too. Half a dozen Hoboken schoolma'ams who wanted to get home in the storm without getting wet yesterday appealed to Secretary William Kerr of the Commissioners of Public Instruction to help them

Kerr tried to have a cab sent to the school in Park avenue, where the teachers were detained, but was not successful. He finally told the teachers that the best he could do would be to send them home in an ice wagon, which a friend of his put at their service. The young women didn't like the idea of riding in the wagon, but they were very anxious to get home and finally

agreed to use it.

Kerr got the iceman on the telephone, and the wagon was soon in front of the school. The schoolma'ams had to raise their skirts very high to climb into the wagon, but the driver obligingly looked at the insulators on the nearest electric light pole and the teachers were soon com fortably ensconced on improvised seats under the friendly cover of the vehicle.

Miss Katherine Hicks, who is known in Hoboken social circles as a versatile amateur reciter, entertained the rest of the teachers with coon songs and stories on the way home. The driver rang on the way home. The driver range he bell at each young woman's resi lence and shouted "Ice!" As soon as door was opened a schoolma'am would pop out of the wagon and make for the house.

It took the iceman more than an hour to dispose of his load. It was more fun he said, than peddling ice.

SNITKIN GRABBED THE COP. Primary Day Row Leads to the Arrest of the Lawyer.

Leonard A. Snitkin, ex-Deputy Attorney General, who was one of the managers of Jacob A. Neustead's victorious campaign against John Stiebling for the Republican leadership of the Twelfth Assembly disrict, was arraigned yesterday afternoon n the Essex Market police court charged with "interfering" with Sergt. Armstrong of the Delancey street station on primar day at the polling place at 23 Norfol

Armstrong was in court with twelve policemen, who testified that Snitkin had refused to leave the place when ordered

refused to leave the place when ordered and had grabbed Armstrong in such a way that he lost four brass buttons.

"That's right," said Snitkin, "I did refuse to leave. I had a right there. I was a candidate on the primary ticket, and I had a right to see the votes cast. This sergeant assaulted me and used vile and indecent anguage to me."

The Magistrate decided that there was

no evidence on which to hold Snitkin.

Snitkin declared that he would prefer harges against Armstrong.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OPENS. The Sophomores Victorious in the Chapel

Rush-Changes in the Faculty. CLINTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.-Hamilton College opened its ninety-second year with a full attendance, the freshman class num bering over fifty students. Prof. Ward resumes the chair of Latin, after two years spent in studying at the University of Strasburg. Prof. Ebeling of Johns Hopkins University will be assistant professor of Greek and Latin, and Prof. Ibbotsor of the English department has been raised of the English department has been raised to full professorship in that department. The customary chapel rush came off in a spirited but friendly manner, and the sophomores were victorious. The interclass contests followed, with three wrestling matches, heavy, middle and lightweight. The sophomores won, and they also carsied off the running races.

COP HOGAN ACCUSED QUITS.

ULLNER TRIES TO RESIGN WHEN HIS CASE IS REOPENED.

Greene Gets Some New Information About the Man Who Started the Magistrate on the Warpath-Mr. Hogan Helps to Make Police Trials Lively.

Two of the cases against policemen which resulted from Magistrate Hogan's graft charges were up before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein yesterday. In one Magistrate Hogan was a witness, and declared that the whole thing was a whitewash for the police and that he was the

real defendant. The other was stopped when the accused policeman, Robert Ullner of the Old Slip station, threw his shield on Major Ebstein's desk and announced that he had resigned. Ullner's case had been heard and apparently ended last Friday, but was unexpectedly reopened yesterday. When Ullner appeared he was dressed in a business suit. A large diamond ring sparkled on one of the fingers of his right hand.

"What is the man doing appearing for trial without his uniform?" asked Commissioner Ebstein sharply.
"I was uptown, your Honor," said Ull-

ner, "and it was 4 o'clock before I learned that I was wanted here. I hurried to this court room immediately and did not have time to get my uniform.'

"I can certify to that," said Assistant District Attorney Lord. "It was very late when he was informed."

Commissioner Ebstein ordered the case to proceed, but he had reckoned without Ullner, who drew from his pocket his shield and threw it on the table before Major Ebstein, saying:

"I wish to say right here that I resign from the department. I am through. I will now stand trial as a lawyer and a citizen."

Major Ebstein's face grew red, and star-ing at Ullner, he almost shouted: "You put that shield in your pocket. You cannot resign to me. Gen. Greene is the man you must tender your resigna-

is the man you must tender your resignation to."

"All right," said Ullner, "but I move that you adjourn my case until I have an opportunity to consult counsel."

After some argument it was decided to continue the trial to-day. It will be held late in the afternoon. Ullner left the station with Capt. Farrell of the Old Slip station. All the explanation Ullner would give was that the heads of the department were "after him." Gen. Greene made this statement:

statement:
"I received information to-day through
the department which attacked the credibility of Ullner's testifinony. Just what it is I do not care to state. It will be brought out to-morrow at the hearing. I received this information, which is important, and immediately sent for Mr. Lord and had the case reopened. Uliner has not resigned to me and cannot. He is under charges." case reopened. Under has not residued to me and cannot. He is under charges.

Ullicer has been a policeman only a year. For some time he has been a precinct detective under Capt. Farrell in the Old Slip station. It was Ullner who started Magistrate Hogan on his graft charges. Ullner arraigned a hand book prisoner without any corroborative evidence. Magistrate Hogan then reminded Ullner that he had produced some weak evidence in the case of a woman he had arrested for keeping a disorderly house.

In following up his charges the Magistrate told of a young girl who was held as prisoner in a disorderly house in West Thirty-ninth street and how a young man, Max Weinberg, who had appealed to the police of the West Thirty-seventh streetstation to get

berg, who had appealed to the police of the West Thirty-seventh streetstation to get her out, was locked up.

This was the case which was first heard yesterday. O'Rourke, Boyle and Zimmerman of the West Thirty-seventh street station being the men on trial. Weinberg testified that he had been calling on a family pamed Sellisch, who lived on the East Side. named Sellisch, who lived on the East Side One of the girls, Grace, left home and he one of the girls, trace, lett nome and he subsequently located her in the house in Thirty-ninth street. Together with her sister Julia he visited the West Thirty-seventh street station and asked that she be taken from the house.

He said that the three accused policethe detectives entering and leaving him and Julia Sellisch outside. Later they were told to enter, and the girl was found hiding behind a portière. All hands, he said, were taken to the station house, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, outside the station house, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also, and the police told him that he was a prisoner also. on the girl's complaint. Julia Sellisch took the stand and corroborated his statement. Magistrate Hogan was then called, and after explaining the arraignment before him in the West Side court, said:

"The case looked suspicious to me he start. It seemed plain to me that this young man was incarcerated so that would withdraw his complaint and matter would be hushed up."

Lawyer Hughes on cross-examination attempted to introduce as evidence the assertions made by Magistrate Hogan in the newspapers. Assistant District Atorney Lord objected and Judge Hogan

hen said:
"Mr. Assistant District Attorney, it I that is on trial, and if this thing is going to proceed into all those details I want all the actions of the defence gone through Examine into the way the statements o hese policemen were taken before these policemen were taken before the Deputy Commissioner who investigated the case. Bring out the manner in which the testimony was rehearsed and gone over and over again, the number of times their statements were taken and the manner n which they were prompted."

At this juncture Mr. Lord moved for an adjournment so that he could reopen the Ullner case. Commissioner Ebstein agreed to put the hearing off until Monday morning.

WARRANT FOR BROOKLYN COP. Brown Must Answer Charge of Assault for Clubbing James L. Halliday.

Patrolman Andrew Brown of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, was suspended from duty by Police Commissioner Greene yesterday and a warrant was issued for his arrest by Magistrate Naumer in the Adams street police court. He was notified to appear this morning and plead to the charge of assault preferred against him by James L. Halliday of the Hotel Earle, in Manhattan.

Mr. Halliday, with George C. Matschke. brother of Fire Battalion Chief Matschke, was at Myrtle avenue and Adams street on the morning of Sept. 4, when Brown, who was in uniform, but not on duty, clubbed Mr. Halliday on the head, fracturing ciubbed Mr. Halliday on the head, fracturing his skull. Halliday and Matschke were then locked up by Brown, charged with intoxication and interfering with an officer. As soon as Mr. Halliday left the hospital he preferred charges against Brown, who was also charged with being off his post for three hours in the Hotel

St. George.

Brown appeared before Magistrate
Brown appeared before Halliday Naumer yesterday to prosecute Halliday and Matschke. He said Mr. Halliday had asked him to take a drink and then had become vicious and had assaulted him, so that he had to use his club in self-deferce. Halliday, Matschke and a Mr. him, so that he had to use in schol in self-deferce. Halliday, Matschke and a Mr. Klein all testified against Brown.

"It seems to me," said Magistrate Naumer," that the officer was the only

person who committed an assault He then dismissed the complair t agains Halliday and Matschke and issued a warran harging Brown with assault in the second

degree.
In the afterroon Brown appeared before
Deputy Commissioner Ebstein on the
charge of being off post three hours in the
Hotel St. George. After the evidence
was in Deputy Commissioner Ebstein
reserved decision, and later Brown was suspended.

Patrolmen Lead and Slate on Duty. The dictator of the Mercer street station when he assigned two patrolmen to duty in Washington Square recently, evidently considered the literary atmosphere of the place. The cops, who are both tall and slender, are known to their comrades as the "pencil cops." Their names are Lead and Slate.



## BUILDING TUMBLES; 7 HURT.

BAD BRICKS AND POOR MORTAR THE TROUBLE, POLICE SAY.

Half of an Unfinished Six-Story Tenement Caves In While Workmen Are at Dinner-Four Arrests Made-Firemen Praise Dr. Emily Dunning.

A six-story double tenement house which was nearing completion on the northeast corner of Madison and Rutgers streets caved in yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the fifteen workmen were eating their dinner pail meal in the basement and on the street floor. Seven of them

were injured, but none fatally. There were four arrests. The prisoners were Benjamin Rubinstein, the owner, who was superintending the construction; Frank Becher of New Rochelle, the general foreman; Philip Jacobson of 2391 First avenue, assistant foreman, and Appolino Calabross of 28 Chrystie street, the mortar mixer. The last named was arrested after the police had made up their minds that the bricks had been laid without a reasonable amount of mortar.

Fully one-half of the building fell, and both Rutgers and Madison streets were blocked with heaps of brick and broken floor beams. The Madison street cars

ere held up all the afternoon. It was the front of the building that fell, and scores of floor beams shot end down into the street, remaining in a slanting position as a sort of shield for the men caught in the wreck. Nobody was actually buried, but the firemen who were called had two hours of work sawing away timbers and digging out masonry before the last man was rescued. This work was done at the risk of their own lives, because the partition wall still standing and holding up the rear half of the building had a bad bulge and there was danger of the rest of the building collapsing.

Dr. Emily Dunning of Gouverneur Hospital had three patients as her share of the seven victims and she went into the wrecked building to superintend their removal.

"Just say for me." will you, said Assistant Foreman Fitzgerald of the hook and ladder company, "that that little woman ambulance doctor is a corker. She's as nervy as a man and twice as quick at doing the right thing." Inspector Schmittberger and Capt.

Hodgkin of the Madison street station were in command of the police. They both said that the building had not been properly constructed and called attention to a lot of broken bricks in the wreckage that had precious little mortar on them. "And what mortar there is," said

Detectives Howe and McGee, who made the arrests, "isn't any good. We have scooped up a poxful of it for evidence. It's just a lot of sand.

Another critic of the construction was Heary Kempel of 306 East Sixtieth street. a bricklayer. He said that he had had a job on the building, but left three weeks ago, because he didn't like the way the work was being done. "The mortar's all right," he said, "but

the brick isn't fit to build a country read with. They would run up ten or fifteen courses without putting in any good whole bricks for headers to bind the wall. I threw up the job to save my life."

Greenblat & Weinstein, the contractors who are furnishing Rubinstein the money for his building venture, said that the best of materials had been used. Rubinstein said the same thing.
Supt. Thompson of the Bureau of Build-

ings. Assistant Superintendent Jordan and the bureau inspectors who examined the wreckage all declared that the mortar and bricks were good and that the work had been inspected and found to be acand been inspected and round to be according to specifications.

"My opinion is," said Supt. Thompson, "that the corner pier settled, letting the whole thing cave. This is sandy soil here and there may have been a cave-in as the

result of the rain yesterday and to-day. The mortar of course, was green, and that, too, may have been affected by the rain.

too, may have been affected by the rain. Moreover the structure may have been weakened by yesterday's gale."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan went to the wrecked building in the afternoon and heard a lot of contradictory reports as to the quality of the mortar and the thoroughness of the work. He will have experts examine the place to-day.

The four prisoners were arraigned before The four prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market police court. Becher was held in \$1,500 pail and the others were paroled

"Old Hoss" Hoey's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Thomas Hoey, mother of the late Old Hoss" Hoey, died yesterday at her home, 156 East Eighty-fourth street, after home, loo East Eighty-fourth street, after having been ill for a year. Members of her family said that Mrs. Hoey's death was hastened by worry over her grandson, who was paying attention to a young woman whom Mrs. Hoey did not like. Mrs. Hoey was born in County Meath, Ireland, 65 years age.

SPECIAL COPS BAR DEVERY. Ex-Chief Blackballed for Honorary Membership in Their Association.

Big Bill Devery has suffered another rebuff. It was learned yesterday that he had applied twice for membership in the Special Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and each time had been blackballed.

A good many of the members of the association are ex-policemen. It has a membership of 800 and a clubhouse at 70 East Fourth street. Some time ago the special policemen decided to admit honspecial policemen decided to admit non-orary members, and such well known citizens as Big Tim, and Florrie Sul-livan, John T. Oakley, Commissioner Wood-bury and others were taken in. Devery forwarded an application for honorary membership. No action was taken on the matter, and the Big Chief forwarded application No. 2, which arrived just before the association's annual dinner several weeks ago. At the dinner the

several weeks ago. At the dinner the executive committee took up the Devery application. The result was that Bill was blackballed. In fact, he didn't get a

was blackballed. In fact, he didn't get a favorable vote.

John Abrams, who keeps order at Huber's Museum, is the president of the association. He said yesterday:

"It is true that we turned Devery down. He never did anything for us, and we didn't want him in our association. Furthermore, we heard that he intended making our organization part of his political outfit, and the members are not in sympathy with Devery or his ideas. Police Commissioner Greene has been very kind to us special patrolmen and is to be elected a member. District Attorney Jerome and Charles F. "I can't help that" said the woman. "I District Attorney Jerome and Charles Murphy will also be invited to join.'

William De Forest Manice's Will Filed The will of the late William De Fores Manice was filed in Surrogate Seabury's court in Mineola, L. I., yesterday. The estate is estimated at about \$500,000. Mary McAlpin, long a member of the family, received \$5,000, and \$50,000 is put in trust for her. William Manice, a son, and New-bold LeRoy Edgar and Henry Martin Alex-ander, sons-in-law, received the balance of the estate. These three are named as executors.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.....5:43 Sun sets. 6:05 Moon rises ....2: HIGH WATER-THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4:37 Gov. I'd .. 5:09 Hell Gate Arrived-THURSDAY, Sept. 17. FARITY APRIL APPLIANCE APPLIED TO A SERVICE APPLIED TO A SERVICE APPLIED APPLI ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Germanic, from New York at Queenstown. Ss Fuerst Bismarck, from New York at Cher BAILED FROM PORRIGN PORTS Ss Teutonic, from Queenstown for New York.

Sail To-day. Ceitle, Liverpool Niagara, Tampico Comanche, Charleston Colorado, Brunswick 12 00 M Vaderland, Antwerp. Columbia, Glasgow
La Gascogne, Havre
Minnetonka, London
Graf Waidersee, Hamburg
British Empire, Antwerp.
Coronda, Argentina
Caracas, Curscoa.
Altai, Jamaica.
Athos, Hayti
Morro Castle, Havana
Prins Willein V., Hayti
Olinda, Havana
Concino, Galveston
El Cid, New Orleans
Algonquin, Charleston Sall Tuesday, Sept. 22.

K. Wilhelm II., Bremen. 3 00 A M
Yucatan, Colon. 9 30 A M
El Sud, Galveston. 9 30 A M
Aranahae Ch. Arapahoe, Charleston INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. 1. Sept. 1. Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Barry Hamburg Gibraltar Galveston Brunswick Hamburg Gibraltar London ouisiana New Orleans El Cid. o-morrow. Southampton Liverpool Liverpool Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 11 Sept. 8 Sept. 16 Sept. 14 Arabistan La Bretagne El Monte. Seminole, .... London
Antwerp
Rotterdam
Glasgow
Copenhagen
Liverpool
Curaços Kroonland Noordam Astoria Hellig Olav Victorian 

WHITES ADOPT COLORED CHILD Try to Give It Up, but Love It So They Take It Home Again.

Seven years ago a childless couple in Brooklyn went to the Charities Commisssioners and said they wanted to adopt a baby which they could bring up as their own. Some time later a healthy youngster was turned over to them after adoption papers had been signed. In time they realized that there was a strong tinge of negro blood in the baby's veins. As the child grew older, the evidence of negro blood became more and more apparent. At last the couple, after considerable dis-

At last the couple, after considerable discussion as to their moral obligations, decided to return the child. They took it to the Charities Department and told the whole story to Deputy Commissioner Charles E. Teale.

They urged that, under the circumstances, they could not keep the child and asked to be relieved of it. Mr. Teale told them that he appreciated their position and would do all he could for them. The child was left in his care and remained in the shelter for several days. This was two

said the Deputy Commissioner.
"I can't help that" said the woman.
want her back, in spite of her color."
The child was taken to her former home. The child was taken to her former home.

"It's a most interesting and pathetic story," said Deputy Commissioner Teale, yesterday, "and I am greatly interested in the case and will keep a watch on the child. The foster parents just idolize it, despite its color."

"Who are the people?" he was asked.

"I wouldn't divulge their name for \$10.000." was his reply.

\$10,000," was his reply.

DRESS GOODS HIDDEN AWAY. Three Homecoming Women Held Up by Customs Officer.

Three dressmakers who arrived on the Oceanic on Wednesday evening were held up by the customs people. The women inspectors who searched them found, they said, that Miss Katherine Kiernan of Minneapolis had hidden in her clothing more than \$100 worth of lace and trimmings. buttons and a fur boa valued at \$30. The other two, Miss Clara Charlesworth and her niece, Mrs. Ethel Drysdale of 366 Lex-ington avenue, had concealed in the same

manner lace and trimmings
The three were arraigned before Commissioner Ridgeway in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. Miss Kiernan waived examination, deposited \$500 in cash for bail and fled to Minneapolis. Miss Charlesworth and Mrs. Drysdale furnished bonds of \$500 each. Their examination bonds of \$500 each. Their e. was adjourned until next week.



at 9:00 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a. m. for St. Paul. Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and the Northwest via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. These fast trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel.

One of them is the electric lighted North = Western Limited

drawing-room and compartment sleep-ing cars, buffet smoking cars, Bookovers Library, dining car, free chair cars and day coaches. Other trains are equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, cale and parlo cars and free chair cars.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and a particulars on application. H. A. GROSS, 461 B'Way, New York.